

January 29, 1945.

Dear Doctor Darley:

Thank you so much for your splendid letter. It showed me that it was extremely fortunate that when I was going away the matter could be left in your skilled hands.

I have just had a talk with Doctor W. G. Smillie who teaches public health, as you know, at the Cornell Medical School. The result of that conference is this:

First, that the improvement of the Medical School and of the Public Health Service in Colorado are really coordinate interests and both must be pursued together. It is clear that post-war planning puts great obligations on the Medical School, not only to improve the teaching of their students and these probably in increased numbers, but to help in the supplementary training of young doctors who come back from the war. Then Doctor Smillie said that we must emphasize before the Committee that Medical Schools must have good facilities -- and really adequate clinical facilities -- for training students. He said that there was no reason whatsoever why the Medical School should not have full use of the Denver General Hospital, and he thought it an extremely important advance. He told me that there are three Medical Services now at Bellevue for the Medical School -- one for Cornell, one for Columbia, and one for New York University -- and a fourth service not connected with any Medical School; that there was no question but that this fourth service was vastly improved by the presence of the teaching faculties in the other divisions.

Doctor Smillie asked me to tell Dean Rees that he knew that the Kellogg Foundation is planning to offer money to Medical Schools if they will help in the graduate training of doctors returning from the war, and he felt entirely certain that the Medical School could get as much as \$100,000 for this purpose from the Kellogg Foundation.

Concerning public health, he told me to read the article in the January issue of the American Journal of Public Health, published at 1790 Broadway, New York City, outlining the proper qualifications for City Health Commissioners. He also told me to read the Pepper report in the January 6th number of the J.A.M.A. and to ask for the reports of the Committee at the Academy of Medicine here in New York on Medicine and the Changing Order. He said that they had been working for two years on this report and had made an exceedingly interesting study of the subject.

Moreover, he advised us to get full health reports from a city like Detroit. I had mentioned that I was planning to get the health

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reports of New York City, with the percentage of cases of the diseases in which we are so delinquent. He said it would be better to take a city such as Detroit, where there is a Negro population comparable to our Mexican population.

I think we should draw up a table in very simple form, showing the comparative results of our public health work and that of Detroit, analyzing the figures, if possible, in terms of the major population and the depressed groups. I wonder if Doctor Florio has such data already.

Finally, I wish to say that I agree with everything in your letter except perhaps that I would stress that the Public Health Services of the City and State must be strengthened at the same time that improvements take place in the Medical School.

Very gratefully and cordially yours,

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